

MONTPEISIER.

The Duke Defines the Spanish Constitution to a Herald Correspondent.

HIS TREATMENT BY AMADEUS.

The Whole Proceeding Full of Flagrant, Arbitrary and Despotical Illegalities.

LEGAL PRECEPTS MUST BE RESPECTED.

The Courts Not Free to Vote According to the Dictates of Their Consciences.

OTHER VICTIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Cuba Governed by Rogues Who Rule with Tyranny and Return with Riches.

MADRID, May 13, 1871.

In the course of my tour through Andalusia I have been so thoroughly occupied in sight-seeing, paying visits, interviewing persons of importance and prying into clubs, casinos and tertulias of all political colors that I have really not had the time to carry out my previous intention of forwarding a series of letters from the different towns en route. I have, however, obtained a considerable fund of valuable information in political, mercantile and other circles, and have filled several blank books with "notes by the way," pen and ink sketches of Andalusian customs, contraband, gipsy and bullfighters' life, memoranda of antiquities, together with a mass of other curious matter, which I shall lay before your readers in alternate letters with those of current events. I have, furthermore, taken pains in selecting correspondents in the different towns through which I have passed, to keep me informed at my headquarters in the capital of all that takes place, so as to have a check on the too oft false rumors and imperfect versions given in some of the papers here. It is my intention to establish in Madrid a bureau where American travellers, merchants, merchant captains and others may forward such information as may be interesting to our readers.

THE DUKE DE MONTPEISIER.

Just before leaving Seville I received a very polite note from the Duke de Montpensier informing me that his Grace would have much pleasure in seeing me on the following day. I must mention that I had previously called at the Palacio de San Telmo, left my card, entered my name on the visitors' book and examined the Duke's magnificent gallery of pictures and sculptures. On the day appointed I drove to the Palace, a gorgeous edifice close by the river Guadalquivir, and was shown into a sumptuous apartment, where I remained till the arrival of the Duke's private secretary. The usual compliments having been exchanged, this gentleman, who treated me with every possible attention, led me through other apartments and ushered me into a charming bureau. The secretary had already retired when an opposite door opened, and the tall, commanding figure of the son of the late King of the French stood before me. With a cordiality not usual among members of royalty his Highness advanced and shook hands with me. Still holding me by the hand, he Duke led me to an arm chair, begging me to take a seat. He then drew up another chair *vis-a-vis* and sat down. I congratulated his Highness on his return to Seville from his banishment to the Balearic Islands on account of refusing, with other generals, to take the oath of fidelity to the new dynasty, and asked him some questions respecting the matter. Up to this time we had spoken in English.

MONTPEISIER—Shall we carry on the conversation in English, French or Spanish?

"CORRESPONDENT—For my part, I answered, it is perfectly immaterial.

MONTPEISIER—In that case, said he, I choose Spanish, for we shall come across many technical terms you will better understand in Spanish than I can express in English. I have no doubt, my dear sir, that you already know sufficient of this affair to have come to the conclusion that the whole proceeding is full of the most flagrant,

ARBITRARY AND DESPOTIC ILLEGALITIES ever heard of. In the first place, to exact an oath at all is against the laws of the constitution; for, by the constitution, the freedom of conscience is respected; and there are many persons whose consciences would be violated by being compelled to take any oath whatsoever.

The old Spanish laws declared that an oath exacted by deceit or intimidation was not valid, and the new laws hold punishable all such as by threats, violence or other illegitimate means compel a citizen to exercise religious acts. This clearly proves that an oath was to be free and not compulsory. I leave you to judge whether threats, violence and other illegitimate means have not been used to compel officers in the army to take the required oath. You must bear in mind, sir, that we generals had already taken the oath of the constitution and, therefore, any oath of fidelity to the new King, and especially under the present democratic system, was unnecessary. But the fact of the matter is it was deemed expedient to find, at any cost,

A PRETEXT

for getting rid of a certain number of generals, not altogether in conformity with the present state of affairs, and knowing that the generals in question would refuse to take the required oath, important vacancies would be left in the army which certain persons in power could prey to particular friends. The non-juring generals have been detained, banished and tried as for having committed an act or omission punishable by law.

THE LAW DEFINED.

ARTICLE 1 of the Penal Code defines offences as voluntary acts or omissions punishable by law. But neither civil nor military laws mark a punishment for the omission of a political act in a religious form.

ART. 2 of the constitution says: "Neither a Spaniard nor a foreigner shall be detained or imprisoned except for an offence committed. We committed no offence, and, therefore, the constitution has been violated."

ART. 3 of the constitution says that in no case shall military or civil authorities establish other

punishments than those previously prescribed. The law also states that the tribunals shall not proceed against any act not punishable by law; that no offence or omission shall be punished with a penalty not established by law previous to its perpetration, and that any military or civil functionary inflicting (even when constitutional guarantees are withdrawn) a penalty or punishment not previously established by law, may be proceeded against for an abuse of power.

While the eleventh article of

THE CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS THE CREATION OF EXTRAORDINARY TRIBUNALS

and special commissioners for trials. In our case you will observe that all these wholesome laws have been trodden under foot by a government calling itself democratic and prating about constitutional guarantees, individual rights, liberty, protection and other fine-sounding terms, taught in theory, but not practised. The oath required of us is not to be found in the constitution, the military laws nor any Spanish code, but merely in a royal order signed by King Amadeus and endorsed by one of his ministers, which is not law. I do not mean to infer, continued the Duke, that the King and his ministers may not give orders, but I do insist that in issuing orders the constitution, its guarantees and the

LEGAL PRECEPTS MUST BE RESPECTED,

all of which, in our case, have been outrageously violated. The government, feeling confident in the passive obedience of a majority in the House, and so relying on numerical strength, leads its forces for mere caprice or personal interest, trampling under foot the most sacred laws—laws that have hitherto been respected by the most despotic governments that have ever ruled this unhappy country. To belong to the opposition is to be the butt of the most unjust attacks from the parties in power and to be excluded from anything like justice. Parliamentary immunities no longer exist, and the greater part of

THE MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE ARE NOT FREE TO VOTE

according to the dictates of their consciences. Might, and not right, is now the ruling order of the day. What I have said respecting the case of the generals has been to show that even they have been most unjustly and tyrannically treated. But

MY CASE RESTS ON A DIFFERENT FOOTING.

I did not rise in the Spanish army by promotion to the high rank of Captain General or Marshal. That title was conferred upon me by a royal decree, and always considering it as honorary I not only never exercised the duties, but never received any pay. If a royal order can confer a military rank on a person one would surely suppose that at the petition of the party interested a second royal order could be issued cancelling it. Such was my opinion when I made my application to be allowed to resign the honorary title I held; but I soon found I was compelled to take the required oath, or in default be banished and tried by court martial. Even my election as representative in Congress did not protect me, for I did not regain my liberty till after the military court had given its verdict.

CORRESPONDENT—What was the result of the trial—the verdict of the court?

MONTPEISIER—The court ordered that I be struck off the list of Captains General, deprived of the honors paid to that rank, and the pay belonging to a Marshal in the army. I have told you before, I

NEVER ACCEPTED ANY PAY,

and as for honors, being the son of a king, I can well afford to dispense with those belonging to a captain general. In striking me from the list of marshals they have only done what I had previously solicited.

CORRESPONDENT—But if the proceedings taken against the generals are so full of illegality, and in the said proceedings the constitution has been infringed, and abuse of power evident, can you not appeal?

MONTPEISIER—We can. We can

BRING TO TRIAL ALL WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE PROCESS AGAINST US.

This, however, I do not intend to do, but I am resolved to bring an action against the party (Serrano, Prime Minister and Minister of War) under whose orders the other inferior authorities have acted.

MARSHAL CALONGE'S CASE.

CORRESPONDENT—I will trouble your Grace with a few more questions:—Is there any truth in the rumor that the colonel who made the brilliant defence in the trial of Marshal Calonge has been struck off the active service list and put on half pay?

MONTPEISIER—I have heard so from different credible sources and have every reason to believe the statement to be correct. As advocate for the Marshal, the Colonel had to swear on the Gospels to defend his client to the best of his power, and, being a man of honor, he did so, and in so doing has undoubtedly made many enemies.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

CORRESPONDENT—And what does your Grace think of the protracted trial of General Pierrad, who has been detained in a military prison upwards of two years, with his cause still undecided?

MONTPEISIER—General Pierrad, my dear sir, was another obstacle to the government, and must, therefore, as a matter of course, be made a victim. The brave General was no more to be blamed for the occurrences at Tarragona than the child unborn. He is, as you are aware, an enthusiastic republican, and the events that occurred on his arrival at that place formed a pretext which the authorities eagerly seized to throw him into prison. The General and myself are enemies in politics, but I will say there is not a more honorable man in the Spanish army than General Pierrad. The General, at times, has been sold by those who called themselves his friends, but his enemies have never been able to buy him over.

THE POSITION OF ESPARTERO.

CORRESPONDENT—I have heard it said that General Espartero has refused to, or at least has not taken the oath of fidelity to the new King. Does your Grace know if such be true?

MONTPEISIER—Respecting the veteran General Espartero, it is reported, as you say, that he has not taken the required oath; there is nothing to show that he has sworn fidelity to Don Amadeus, and for my part I not only believe the report to be correct, but am of opinion they would not compel him to do so; and you have been long enough in this country to know how easily it may be arranged to

appear that a ceremony has been gone through which in reality has never taken place.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENT—I should like to know

your Grace's opinion respecting the harassing question of the Island of Cuba?

MONTPEISIER—This gem of the West Indies has always been a rich mine—not for the Spaniards here, nor for the islanders of Cuba, but for a set of rogues who are sent out there, who govern with tyranny and return after a short time overwhelmed with riches.

CORRESPONDENT—It is said that the Cuban insurrection will be very speedily quelled. Is your Grace of that opinion?

MONTPEISIER—From the very commencement of the rebellion we have been constantly receiving telegrams from the island to the effect that the Cuban insurrection was almost at an end and would be promptly stamped out. My opinion is that a rebellion that has maintained itself so long as that of Cuba will never be completely crushed by main force; and nothing but the highest rectitude in the authorities, wise administration, humane laws and liberal measures will do anything to recover the island from the terrible convulsion into which it has been thrown by the shocking abuses that have so long existed there.

CONCLUSION.

My interview with the Duke de Montpensier lasted from ten minutes past three to forty minutes past four P. M., when I terminated the session for fear of occupying too much of his valuable time. On leaving the Duke told me he should always be most happy to see me. He presented me with a handsomely bound catalogue of his picture gallery, and told me I could visit it with my friends whenever I felt inclined.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

The Tennessee Democracy follows in Vandenberg's Wake—The Constitutional Amendments Endorsed—Reward Offered for a Live Ku Klux.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30, 1871.

The democrats of the Twenty-first civil district of this county, the second largest outside the city of Nashville, have adopted a preamble and resolutions saying that, inasmuch as the present State constitution gives the colored men every civil and political right enjoyed by the whites, the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of Tennessee, no substantial issue before the people of Tennessee, and no person or paper continuing the agitation of that issue, is entitled to the respect or support of the democracy of the State. The Ku Klux club looks only to the perpetration of the success of the radicals by violence, based on false pretences—the destruction of the government of the democrats. The meeting also resolved to organize themselves into a *posse comitatus*, to be ready at the call of the United States Marshal or Sheriff, to arrest and bring to justice any person violating the provisions of the Ku Klux act in Tennessee, and to bring the same to the attention of the district, offering a standing reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of every offender in every district, and requesting the democrats of other counties to organize clubs under these resolutions.

Among the signers are Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, a member of the Confederate Congress; John C. Thompson, of the late State Constitutional Convention, and others of the most influential and best citizens of the State, many of whom were rebel soldiers during the war. The resolutions were endorsed by every democratic voter in the Twenty-first district, and were unanimously adopted by every county in the State.

ANOTHER HOTEL SUICIDE.

A Vermont Shoots Himself in a Bath-tub—Fecundatory Difficulties the Probable Cause.

Another case of deliberate suicide occurred at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday afternoon. The facts of this latest successful attempt at self-destruction are as follows:—

On Monday evening a gentleman stepped up to the counter of the hotel and inquired if he could have a room with a bath in it. On being answered in the affirmative he directed his satchel to be brought from the coupe at the door, and was soon after shown to his room, on the fourth floor. About ten o'clock

HE ORDERED SUPPER IN HIS ROOM.

Nothing more was heard from him until about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when he rang for a waiter and called for a morning paper and a pitcher of water. He was then partially undressed. The chambermaid will testify to the fact that he was dressed and that he appeared to be occupied. At about four o'clock she forced her way into the room, and to her horror, discovered the man

SITTING IN THE BATH-TUB DEAD.

Instantly raising an alarm, some of the employees of the hotel went to the room, when the fact of the inmate having committed suicide was revealed. The cause seems to have been one of the most deliberate ones. From the appearance of the body it was evident that the victim had filled the bathtub full of water, and placing the nozzle of the pistol beneath the water so as to render the sound heard deliberately fired and shot himself just below the heart. No report of the pistol was heard and therefore some hours elapsed after the death of the victim before the body was recovered.

THE SUICIDE

was a looking man, about thirty-five years of age. His name was George C. Hatfield, F. H. Hayes, but his real name was George C. Hatfield. He was the son of a wealthy gentleman of Rutland, Vt., at whose place he resided. He was treasurer of the Rutland Marble Works, and had a comfortable salary. Among his papers were insurance policies showing that he was insured for some \$10,000. He also had a long list of friends and acquaintances, from which it is inferred that pecuniary troubles caused him to commit the rash act. The letter written by him just before the deed, and the evidence of nervousness on the part of the writer. The

BOY WAS REMOVED TO THE MORGUE

last evening, and an inquest will be held by the Coroner at the Grand Central Hotel this morning.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction. The New York Board of Public Instruction held their usual business meeting yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the city hall.

Their final business meeting was held at the city hall, and the reading and approval of the minutes a communication was received relative to the closing of the schools on Decoration Day, and a correspondence was read in which the closing of all the schools under the charge of the department was authorized.

A communication was received requesting that the salary of Miss Anna Giesey, principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 34, be the same as heretofore.

Communications were received from the trustees of Primary School No. 4 and Grammar Schools Nos. 33 and 45 concerning new buildings and repairs.

A communication was received from the trustees of the Twenty-second ward requesting that the salary of Miss Caroline S. Whitney be increased to the sum paid in 1870.

A communication was read from R. J. O'Sullivan, president of the Board of Education, in which he considered an evil to be remedied immediately. He proposed that the gallery classes be dismissed during the month of June at noon.

A resolution was introduced to the effect that no pupil should be allowed after September, 1871, attend the primary, grammar or normal schools contrary to the laws of the department. This resolution was discussed in a lively manner by several Commissioners, it being generally objected to on account of some forty girls in the normal school party through the course. An amendment was offered and carried.

A resolution was offered that the vacation should commence on the 4th of July. It was referred to the Committee on Schools, the committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The nomination of Mary J. Brown as vice principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 33 was confirmed; also the nomination of Charles T. Brush as vice principal of the male department of Grammar School No. 38. The Board then adjourned.

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The report published in Wednesday morning's newspapers that a bottle containing an account of the loss of the City of Boston had been washed ashore at Shadieu proves to be a hoax. A telegram from the Halifax agents of the Inman line of steamers says there is no foundation for the story.

NOTE.—The steamship City of Boston sailed from the port on the 25th of January, 1870, and from Halifax on the 28th, and never returned. Since then no information has been received of her, nor has any vestige of the ship ever been found, either ashore or

Ahead—Ed. Herald.

CAPITAL VERSUS LABOR.

New England Labor Reform Convention.

Platform of the Boston Agitators.

Paris Communists.

What America Owes to the French Democracy.

Political Corruption the Great Danger in a Republic.

Boston, May 31, 1871.

The labor reformers of New England could not allow Boston's annual meeting to go by without a demonstration of their views and the reversal of their growth, and to resist the opportunity was a physical, if not a moral, impossibility. They met this morning in Horticultural Hall, and run not only a lively forenoon session, but in the afternoon and evening there were spicy and entertaining discussions, peculiarly characteristic of that class who are so industriously and perseveringly stirring up the feud between capital and labor. The most eminent philosopher present was the accomplished and irrepressible Wendell Phillips, who was backed by such conductors as Parker Pillsbury, Stephen Foster and others of less distinction but equal enthusiasm in the cause.

E. R. Lacey called the meeting to order, and S. W. Hoopes, of Boston, was chosen chairman. On taking the chair he addressed the Convention, and briefly recapitulated the leading arguments for the eight hour reform, and answered some of the objections which have been presented against it. He reflected upon the action of the recent Legislature of Massachusetts in regard to the ten hour bill, and suggested that if the members of the Legislature had their own wives and children at work in the factories twelve or fourteen hours per day it would not take them long to see the propriety of putting a legislative restriction upon such destructive and demoralizing practice.

Wendell Phillips then came forward and read a series of resolutions, denouncing labor reform as based on principles, yoking at the root of democratic institutions, and is therefore a problem of national concern; favoring co-operation, but regarding it impracticable until the poverty and ignorance of the laboring class have been reduced; affirming that the reduction of hours of labor will gradually equalize wealth and not increase the cost of production, and endorsing the woman's rights movement as a part of labor reform.

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the principal speaker. The aim of his remarks was to show the usefulness and the necessity of the eight hour reform as illustrated by the recent events in Paris. The more he reflected on the question of labor reform the larger, graver and the more important it seemed. He did not join in the universal voice of the American press in their indiscriminate condemnation of the conduct of the revolutionists in Paris. Certainly he felt disgust at the vandal destruction of public and private property; but in this struggle between Paris and Versailles Paris represented what every American ought to love—the desire of the French people to govern themselves. The Parisians knew that there was something wrong with the Bourbons, or the Orleans, or the Legitimists, while others who were not so enlightened as the Parisians were, the Republicans. The effort of the Parisians was to

REPUBLICANIZE FRANCE.

and it was a story and one that is to be honored. There was no other people in Europe that had done one-half the service to science and art that the French had done in the last two hundred years. There was no other country in Europe that in the last two hundred years had done one-half what France had done in science and art. France was the cradle of the modern world, and when you come to consider the question of liberty incorporated in institutions, France was the first to do so.

HE PROCEEDED TO SPEAK OF THE GROWTH OF GREAT CITIES AS COMPARED WITH THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY. Boston was growing twice as rapidly as Massachusetts, and New York was growing twice as rapidly as the State of New York. The growth of New York State, and similar was the condition of London as compared with the growth of England in the last one hundred years. Cities thus became a hive in which were gathered the very rich and the very poor—a permanent pest-house for the human race. The danger to the country was not in the cities, but in the next generation will be those arising from the congregation of the masses in the great cities of the land, and the condition of Paris may be possible here. The danger to the country was not in the cities, but in the next generation will be those arising from the congregation of the masses in the great cities of the land, and the condition of Paris may be possible here.

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION, like that in the morning, was very large. There were less than two hundred present, and they comprised a restless, weary set, who kept hopping from seat to seat and in and out of the hall, as if they were discontented with the proceedings.

MR. F. CHILLISWORTH, of Springfield, explained and elucidated the operations of the Eight Hour law in Massachusetts, and read a summary of a resolution which was passed to the effect that

THE TWENTY PER CENT WITHHELD FROM A part of the government employees of the State, who were paid more than the Eight Hour law by their officers, in justice to the workmen, and that it is the duty of the Senators and representatives of Massachusetts to do everything in their power to secure its payment without further delay.

LABOR REFORMERS SOLD OUT BY POLITICIANS.

MR. GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, of New York, said that the failure of labor reform hitherto has been because of the dishonesty of politicians, who sold the party out in New York, Connecticut and elsewhere. The idea of the Eight Hour law was nothing more than a device to the abolition of poverty, and to carry it out we should not meddle with questions outside. He continued in this peculiar manner, and in a very great length until his eyes rested upon a somnolent old veteran in the front row of the audience, who was leaning back in a slumber. Before doing so, however, he said briefly that the condition of the working classes could only be bettered substantially by the reduction of hours of labor, and that the granting of more leisure for mental improvement.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

MR. GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, of New York, said that the employment of children in factories was a crime in the extreme, and instanced a case within his own knowledge where a little girl of eight years was compelled to work twelve hours a day in the week, and was not allowed time for recreation or study. He argued the propriety to remedy the evil was to double the stock of workingmen, and that the only way to do this was to reduce the hours of labor. He said that the workingmen, but in the better quality of their work. He advocated co-operation as a powerful agency in the work of reform.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

In full Quaker garb, deprecating the differences which seem to exist between servants and masters, made good use of the occasion, and said that she would work together with the world upon an equal plane.

ADJOURNMENT. Similar tenor were made by Stephen S. Foster and others, and the Convention adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then came forward for the evening session was by Wendell Phillips, but it was delivered to more empty seats, though interesting to his hearers certainly. There were not more than 150 present, and fully two-thirds of these were women. Mr. Phillips, after being introduced, went on to say that Massachusetts was eminently the best State in which to commence the work of labor reform, and that the workingmen of that State were infinitely better off than those of any other portion of the world. If improvement could be made in the New England, and the cause of the temporary change appeared to have caused considerable feeling among the conductors and other employees of the road. From the working of a few sentences in the article these persons have considered that they were unjustly reflected upon. He would, therefore, in the morning, call upon the officers of the company express themselves thoroughly satisfied with the gentlemen's conduct and policy of the road, whatever may be thought of those few who resigned or were discharged. All the unworthy have been weeded out.

THE JERSEY RAILROAD TICKET EXCITEMENT.

The article which appeared in the Herald yesterday explanatory of the recent excitement about tickets on the New Jersey Railroad and the cause leading to the temporary change appeared to have caused considerable feeling among the conductors and other employees of the road. From the working of a few sentences in the article these persons have considered that they were unjustly reflected upon. He would, therefore, in the morning, call upon the officers of the company express themselves thoroughly satisfied with the gentlemen's conduct and policy of the road, whatever may be thought of those few who resigned or were discharged. All the unworthy have been weeded out.

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